

D. S. Varnum

# YPSILANTI SENTINEL.



A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO SCIENCE EDUCATION AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY C. WOODRUFF,

YPSILANTI, MICH. WEDNESDAY JULY 26, 1865.

## A GERMAN LEGEND.

There was once a very poor but very honest, contented master kind of a man in the village of Tilleda, who happened to be giving a christening feast, for about the eighth time, to some of his neighbors. Desirous of showing all respect to the party at the christening, he set before them the best country wine he possessed, which, being quickly dispatched, his guests seemed to be looking for a little more.

"Go then," said the father, to the eldest child, a girl about sixteen years old, "go and bring some better wine from the cellar."

"From what cellar, father?" inquired the daughter.

"What cellar, child?" repeated the father, merely in jest; "why, the great wine cellar belonging to the old knights upon the Kyfhausen."

With perfect simplicity the young maiden took a firkin in one hand, and proceeded toward the mountain. About middle way, seated in an old deserted path leading down toward the spot, she found an aged housekeeper, dressed in a singular, quaint fashion, with a large bunch of keys hanging at her side. The young woman paused, not a little surprised at the sight; but the old lady inquired of her very kindly whether she had not come to fetch wine from the knights' cellar.

"Yes," replied the timid girl, "but I have got no money."

"Come with me," said the old housekeeper; "you shall have it for nothing; and better wine than your father ever bought in his life."

They then proceeded along an old, deserted road, the old lady inquiring very particularly, by the way, what the appearance of things then was in Tilleda—who was alive and who was dead.

"Once," said she, "I was as young and pretty as thou art, before I was kidnapped and buried under ground by the knights, or, rather, night-riders, who stole me away from the very house that now belongs to thy father. Shortly before this they had also seized four young ladies of these parts, who were often afterward seen about here on their richly-capered steeds. They were entrapped and carried off in open day by these mountain knights as they were coming from Church at Kella. They made me, as I grew older, into the housekeeper, and entrusted me with the keys of the cellar, which, you see, I still wear."

By this time they had reached the cellar-door, which the old housekeeper unlocked. It was a fine, spacious cellar, and on both sides it was well laid out with rows of vats and barrels. Most of them were either quite new and half full, and, soaching out there with great dexterity, she took the firkin and filled it up to the brim.

"There," she said, "take that to your father; and whenever he may happen to be giving a treat you may come again; only see that you tell no one, beside your father, where you have it from. And, moreover, take heed that you sell none of it, nor give it away, for in neither case will it be worth anything at all. If any one ventures hither to obtain wine for sale, let him be warned; his last bread has been baked—now go!"

Unluckily, just opposite to them lived the landlord of the village inn, who dealt as largely as he could in adulterated spirits. He, among others, had also a taste of the knight's wine.

"My friend, you might mix this with six times its body of water, and sell it for good wine still. Where can you contrive to get it from?"

He resolved to watch; and he followed the daughter as she went, for about the fourteenth time, with her little firkin, toward the Kyfhausen hills. He hid himself, and saw her come the exact way from the cellar, with her firkin quite full, shortly afterward.

Accordingly, next evening, he set out himself, having first rolled into a little cart one of the largest empty barrels he could find, intending to fill it with the same precious kind of liquor. He thought it would be easy to cover it down hill; and he made a vow to return every night until the cellar became empty. As he approached the spot where he had marked the path the day before, the sky suddenly began to grow dark and lowering. The wind rose, and whistled portentously over the gathering rain, which soon fell in torrents. The tempest carried him and his barrow from one side of the road to the other. At last, down the hill he went, and continued to fall, deeper and deeper, until he finally found himself lodged in a burial vault.

Here appeared an awful procession before his eyes—a regular funeral with a bier lying in black, and his wife and four neighbors, whom he recognized easily enough by their gait and garments, followed in its wake. At this sight he very naturally fainted away; and on recovering some hours afterward, he still found himself in the dimly-lighted vault, and heard the old familiar steeples-bells of Tilleda, striking twelve.—Now he knew it was the witching hour, and that he was there lying under the church and the burial ground of the village, in a gloomy vault. He was certainly more dead than alive, and scarcely ventured to breathe. But, see! a mon now approaches him slowly down the narrow steps, opens the door, and in perfect silence puts some money into his hand, and then taking him up into his arms, he laid him down at the foot of the mazatano. It was a cold frosty night. By degrees, the good host came a little to himself, and crept, without either wine or wine-casks, as far as home. It struck me just as he reached it; and he felt himself so unwell that he must take to his bed. In the course of three days he died, and the money which he had brought home, given him by the ghostly monk, was just sufficient to defray his funeral expenses; his wife and the four neighbors, as he had seen them, following him to the grave.

At an election dinner, a voter said he had never received a bribe to the extent of a farthing. "Oh, Mr. Smith, how can you say so?" observed another voter, when I know Mr. W. sent you a bribe?" "Ay that is true enough; but it was full of maggots." "Well then it was not bribery, it was corruption."

## A NAUGHTY STORY.

A New York Correspondent writes:—

"Shall I tell you a naughty story? Let us have a variety excuse it."

"Some time last winter a carnival came off on one of the old Brooklyn ponds.

"Everybody was expected to wear fancy dress and mask, and the affair being very select, good folks, by the scores resided to go. Among them were Mr. Folie—I see that you demand all the names—and his handsome lady, of Clinton avenue, Clinton avenue is the Madison square, the West Green street of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Folie is the most admired mistress of its most sumptuous dwelling.

"She was quite a good figure upon steel, having practiced upon the Capitol—not to speak of parlor skating—which teaches one the motion quite as well—every good afternoon. But unfortunately Mr. Folie, who must necessarily make one of the party, did not know the use of patins, though to gratify his wife, who was much too 'proper' to go anywhere by night, unaccompanied by her husband, he consented to attend the carnival. Folie had never seen his wife on ice, being a close business man, tho' something of a gallant, so he acknowledged her to be a nice thing, when gliding so excellently, and rolling so elegantly. Poor fellow! I must he pattered around like a crippler while she could skid like a racer?

"However, they masked at last in the separate building provided for the sexes, and put on their distinct costumes. Mr.

Folie wore a dress of the time of Cosmo the First, and Mrs. Folie appeared as a fair Bretoness with a star-tipped cap and skirt gown, which gave her graceful limbs free circulation. Folie being absorbed in business, forgot to ask what his wife's garb would be; but Mrs. Folie to be well protected, had betrayed her dominion to a gentleman whom she made promise not to reveal her incognito, and particularly to introduce no gentleman to her who was not absolutely fastidious and honorable. So they shot out for the pond; the ice was as smooth as crystal; drummond lights threw wide splashes of brightness to and fro, but here and there were dark isolated covers and corners, secure from intrusion. The people were numerous and the customers so motley that the angel of the plague would not have known who to spare. So far an instant Mrs. Folie's friend disappeared, leaving a poor skater and unable to keep up with her, till returning, he made her acquainted with Mr. Dromio. Bowing more, but not unmasking, the new arrival glided to Mrs. Folie's side, took her hands in his as couples on ice do, and they rolled off like two many-colored automatas—Dromio in a splendid Florentine dress, plumed cap long ringlets, dark hose over shapely limbs with sword, jewelled dagger, and the cross of the order of St. John. He was the best gynost on the pond—raced backward, forward, High Dutch, wriggles, inside out, heel up, squat, turnover, swallow himself. Mrs. Folie was in extasies. She was animated to a generous rivalry, and surpassed her own previous agility. Warmed by exercise and contact, their tones grew softer their speech grew less formal; poor Mrs. Folie once slipped, when Dromio nimbly caught her by the waste, and, bold man! kept his hand around her when they were again alert.

"Withdraw your arm!" whispered Mrs. Folie; "my husband is here—he may know you."

"Say not so," exclaimed the ardent Dromio; "let me ourselves withdraw."

"They glided off to the far angles of the pond, where, unobserved, their conversation sweetened. At last the supple Florentine seized Mrs. Folie's hand and sword.

"She was the fairest on Long Island.

"Flatterer! I said answered. "If this were not the Carnival, I should be indignant."

"But since it is the Carnival, give me one kiss—you will not refuse me?"

"She did not. They lingered a lucious moment on the margin of the world moral and the *demi-monde*, and the bell at the great gate rang—the Carnival was over—it was time to unmask.

"I fear to uncover, said the lady; you men are so seldom honorable!"

"Withdraw your arm!" said Folie; "the hour has arrived! We must, we shall, meet again!—Let us draw!"

"They slipped off the dark visages instantaneously, and looked into each other's faces.

"Good Heavens! It is Folie!"

"My wife! my wife!" said the strong man, and they wailed.

"This closed the tableau."

"I may add that Folie was a good skater; but wishing to have some fun on his own account, had not told his wife so."

## FAT.

"What is the use of fat?" "It performs several offices. One is to round the system and complete the beauty of the person.—

Your cousin Jane's smooth neck owes its beauty to the skillful manner in which the adipose matter is packed into all the crevices between the muscles, veins and arteres.

For Nature expends no small amount of labor in the production of beauty. "Behold the lilies of the field, not Solomon, in all his glory, was arrayed like one of these."

Another use of the adipose matter is to serve as a reservoir of aliment for the support of the system. In the fever which I recently had, my stomach was in such a state that it could digest no food, and, by one of these beautiful adjustments so common in Nature, my appetite rejected it, and I did not eat a mouthful for several days.

But this State of things cannot last long, and the total obliteratiion of States, will speedily follow their permanent degradation.

the spring as tank as Pharaoh's lean kine, If you put a piece of fat on the fire, you will see that it burns with a blaze, you may be almost sure that it contains hydrogen.

Whenever an organic substance containing hydrogen is sufficiently heated, it decomposes, and, as the hydrogen is separated from the other elements, it takes the gaseous form. Rising in this hot state, as it comes in contact with the oxygen in the air, it combines with it—in other words burns; one atom of oxygen combining with one atom of hydrogen, and producing water. There is phosphorus in the bones, which, when separated, will burn with a flame, but almost invariably when you see any animal substance or vegetable substance burning with a blaze—the flame of a lamp, of a kitchen fire, of a burning building—it is hydrogen in the act of combining with oxygen, producing water.

On the other hand, when you see any organic substance burning with a red heat without blaze, like charcoal or anthracite coal, it is carbon combining with oxygen, and producing, generally, carbic acid.

If the blaze produces a good deal of light, you may be pretty sure that the substance contains both carbon and hydrogen, the light coming principally from the intensely-heated carbon as it is burned.

Maximilian is not present in Mexico, by the authority of any alliance, but against the protest of England and Spain who were engaged with France in the Mexican expedition. So far as he is backed by foreign influence, it is that of Napoleon alone, ill-sustained by the French People. If the French national pride is not wounded by our conduct, in all probability he will be compelled to leave Mexico alone.

It is the interest of France, and doubtless his wish to be independent of France. Here then, is our true diplomacy. By an honorable and courteous treatment of Maximilian let us detach him from France, and remove French influence from his court. Let us, instead of any extra-continental power, gain diplomatic conquest of Mexico. What then? After that leave Mexico to the Mexicans.

But shall we establish a despotism upon this continent? Let us see. Maximilian is a lib.

Prince. He was the favorite of the liberals of Europe, many of whom have followed him, and are now in his service.—

Too much of a Republican for Europe, he was there kept in maritime service, where his political influence could be comparatively ineffectual. From what little we can learn of him, he was esteemed almost a dangerous character; inasmuch as the revolutionary elements of Austria, might rally round him, and raise him to a constitutional throne. If so, his mission to Mexico, might have been an honorable removal, to assuage the anxiety of his Imperial Brother.

His administration in Mexico has been characterized by these views. He has commenced extensive improvements; he has established the Judicial Power, compelled the Clergy, and military to answer, like other people, to the civil tribunals for their conduct, whereas, before his coming both these classes were favored with special courts composed of their own numbers.—

He has divorced Church and State, and provided for over four years, that Sovereignty is vested in Congress and that the President, as "commander in chief of the Army and Navy," is an absolute dictator in time of war, the question is decided;

we are already enslaved.

A greenhorn standing beside a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and its fair operator, gave vent to his admiration with—"By golly, its purity," especially the part covered with caliker."

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons; and they have each five sisters." "Mercy!" replied the interrogator, "sic a family yo man have."

Lord Allen in conversation with S. Rogers, said, "I never put my razor in hot water, as I find it spoils the temper of the blade." No doubt of it," said the wit, "show me the blade that would not be out temper if plunged into hot water."

In accordance with the War Department order for mustering out of the service troops whose terms of office expire before the 1st of October next, between 14,000 and 13,000 of Gen. Sheridan's men will be discharged.

New York: July 22.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says:

The Teche district, in Louisiana, is at the present infested by desperate bands of guerrillas, who have so far defied all the efforts of the National troops, with the assistance of the citizens, to capture them.

They not only plunder the rural districts,

but have on several occasions entered Franklin and other towns, and robbed the stores.

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New York: July 22.

The initiatory movements for inducing northerners to emigrate to the South, to settle and cultivate the lands of the re-organized States, have been taken by two North Carolina gentlemen, who are now in this city for the purpose of furnishing information to those desirous of seeking new homes in that region. These gentlemen, who have large quantities of land for sale, say that the North Carolinians generally are glad that their state is rid of slavery, and are anxious to have it filled up and developed by northern settlers.

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington July 21, says the mayor and most of the magistrates of Alexandria boldly declare their determination to adhere to the old State law, and say sooner than receive the testimony of a negro in their courts, they will resign their respective offices. A case in which the testimony of colored men was refused recently occurred in that city. A well-to-do negro was arrested on the complaint of a white man, and introducing his only witness, several colored men, was informed that their testimony would not be heard by the court. On communicating this fact to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed in Alexandria, that officer immediately repaired to the court room, & moved a discontinuance of the trial, on the ground that, under the provisions of a circular from Gen. Howard's headquarters, the local courts have no jurisdiction in such a case. The officers of the said Freedmen's Bureau are instructed by said circular to adjudicate all difficulties between negroes and whites. The Justice still persisted in proceeding with the trial. The negro defendant not appearing in court in compliance with the instructions of the officer of Freedmen's Bureau, the court then gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and issued an execution for the seizure of the property of the colored man, over whose residence a guard was at once posted by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prevent the civil officers from executing the orders of the court. On learning the circumstances, Gen. Howard, immediately addressed a letter to the Mayor, politely requesting him to transfer all similar cases to the officer of his bureau, in accordance with circular No. 1 from his headquarters.

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Because they fall pleasantly on the ears of all who hear them, and it is therefore one of the ways to promote human happiness;

Because they give an impression in your favor, and thus prepare the way for your greater influence over others for good.

Because kind words powerfully contribute to soothe and quiet your own spirit when ruffled by the unkindness of others.

Because they show the difference between you and the rude, malicious or revengeful, and are suited to show them their wrong.

Because they are suited to stir up the kind affection of your own heart. There is sweet music in such a voice rightly to affect the soul!

Because they are so uncommon, use them that there may be more of such bright stars in our dark firmament.

Because they aid in carrying out the divine injunction, "Be courteous, Be kindly affectionate out to another."

Because you cannot conceive of any truly benevolent man who would not use them.

Because you have heard such words from your God and hope to hear such words forever.—American Messenger.

The St. Paul Minnesotian is responsible for the following.—It is a fast way of doing business, and beats Australia and California all hollow:

One of Miss B.'s pupils, a young lady, stepped into the school-room the other morning and commenced gathering up her books, stating that she was sorry that she was compelled to leave school.

"For what reason?" mildly inquired the teacher.

"Oh, I was married last evening that's all."

"Why did you inform me before?"

"For the simple reason," replied the blooming bride, "I did not know myself until during the same afternoon—he did not ask me till then."

Some one speaks of November and December as being rightly named, since they are indeed the dying embers of the year.

He is a contemptible fellow that sneaks through life on tip-toe, with his ears at the key-hole of everybody's business.

# Ypsilanti Sentinel

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

## THE DIFFERENCE

Not long since a man was hung in Iowa for murder. The deed was committed in the morning early, after a light snow had fallen. The victim was a woman. Her body was found in the barnyard where she had been milking. The head was broken with an axe and nearly severed from the body by a razor which she held in her left hand.

She was a widow, and the murderer resided with her working her farm on shares.

On the morning of the murder he had chopped the wood for the day, and gone to his work on a neighboring farm. The persons who found the body, had no difficulty in tracking the murderer directly from the woodpile to the barnyard, and from there to the very spot where he was at work.—The razor in the hand of the corpse was his. The house was securely locked, the key in the woman's pocket, and the razor case lying on the buttery shelf as usual.

When arrested the accused denied the charge, without manifesting any particular interest, or emotion. He made no attempt to escape, and though having the most eminent Counsel in the State, no defense could avail against the overwhelming evidence. Still he persisted in his innocence.

On the scaffold he was permitted to make a long speech, denying his crime, and endeavoring to implicate among others, a "copperhead," relative of the deceased. His whole bearing was that of a man who had adopted the desperate resort of establishing his innocence by a constant assertion.

He came near accomplishing his purpose. Scarcely had he swung from the scaffold, when the public sympathy ran decidedly in his favor. A universal feeling took possession of the public mind, that a man could not, under the very gallows, deny his guilt, and die with a lie in his mouth. It would not surprise us if that very case led to the abolition of capital punishment in Iowa.

Now contrast this with the case of Mrs. Surratt. Here is a woman against whom a long trial conducted with unlimited facility for both finding, and suborning testimony, fails to find ought for which an intelligent jury, would convict her. She protests her innocence. She has been brought up from youth to believe that she must suffer eternally for mortal sin unconfessed and unforgiven. She is proven to be a devoted adherent of that faith. Not only does she deny her guilt openly to the world, but in the solemn and inviolable secrecy of the holy eucharist, she asserts her innocence. Her fellow convicts corroborate her words, and her spiritual adviser is convinced by her manner of her truthfulness. She finally dies on the scaffold, with the declaration, "I am innocent, but the will of the Lord be done." But the very men who are ready to abolish capital punishment lest such a man as the Iowa murderer, may have been innocent, unite in denouncing Mrs. Surratt, as a monster unfit to live. Her guilt is assumed as beyond the possibility of a doubt. Her very body is refused respectful burial, and her memory is covered with obloquy.—Such is the difference of action shown by the same men, as they are variously prompted by natural feelings, and fanaticism.

## THE INSURANCE BANK

The Michigan insurance Bank has submitted to the pressure of "the government," and becomes a "National Bank." Thus one after the other, the landmarks of state power is falling before the steady march of centralization. Bankers, Capitalists and men in leading position gracefully submit, because they see a way of rising in wealth, influence, and position, in the new organization.

But the people Ah, the people. Scarcely knowing it they sink in poverty, because the earnings are siphoned away in taxes, consumed in enhanced cost of living and absorbed by a host of idle officials. They sink intellectually, because their utmost exertions barely meet their necessities; they sink morally, because a sense of their lowliness impels them to degradation; they sink socially, because the artificial, aristocratic genius of their government weighs them down. The old world is to be repeated in the new, because the people have proved recreant to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The epitaph long since written can now be applied:

"Here lies a people, who, in giving freedom to the negro, lost their own."

When this revolution of our government, under the name of "restoring the Union," first commenced, we indulged in some patriotic predictions of what "the people" would do. But we soon discovered that "the people," were only descending to the low plane of popular liberty of which they were worthy. They have not even yet reached it, and how much more they will stand we are unable to conjecture. We therefore indulge in no promises in their behalf. Some of our Democratic contemporaries, are still warning "the government," of what "the people" will do, if it goes too far. All this is waste breath. It reminds us of the man who had his ears cuffed, his nose wrung, his posterior kicked, and his face spit upon. Bursting into indignant tears, he warned his tormentors "not to go any further, or they would rouse the lion in him." Perhaps there may be just such a crying lion asleep in "the people," but we can't see it.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD QTRS., 11th Mich. Infantry, CLEVELAND, Tenn., July 11, 1865.  
Editor of *Ypsilanti Sentinel*:

DEAR SIR.—We of this Regiment feeling that our rights have been trampled on, by one who should make it his business to protect them, wish to make an appeal thro' your columns, to the people of Michigan.—We have exercised forbearance until it ceases to be a virtue, and feeling convinced that our only hopes of justice lies with the people, and not as it should, with our officers, we wish to lay our case before them, that they may judge of the characters of our leading officers who will undoubtedly, in days to come, ask of that people their votes.

The organization of the Regiment was accomplished on the fourth day of March last, with one, two, and three year men, all going with the understanding that whether their term of enlistment had expired or not, at the end of the war they were to be discharged; and are, from that very fact entitled to their discharges. But instead we have proved that Col. P. Reegan is, and has been, using every endeavor to have us transferred to the Gulf Department, in hopes to retain us in the service, so that he may reap the pecuniary advantages of his Colony.

Again we are told, and it comes from the Adjutant General of the State, through only one man's hands, that at the time Lieut. Col. Reegan received his Colony it was with the understanding that he should report immediately with his regiment, to the State. Now, I would like to know, is he the ranking officer of the government that he is allowed to do as he pleases in this matter, to keep men here, who, to-day, are his superiors in education, in honor, or in anything which goes to make the man?—I said honor, and I will endeavor to show what his honor amounts to.

We are, by some strange means reported as a veteran regiment; and by means which even the clerks at regimental headquarters cannot account for, though having made the original reports, the reports were made by the clerk at his quarters, and there signed by Lt. Col. McFarland, under his eye.—There were, of course, a small proportion of veterans, for from the hundred and twenty transferred from the old detachment, all whose time expired, previous to Oct. 1st, were discharged, which amounted to from four to eight to a company. This report went from the regiment to Post Head Quarters to be signed by Col. Reegan commanding under the following—

"I certify on honor that this report is correct," to the surprise of every one at Regimental Headquarters, the next address from Department Headquarters, was to a veteran organization which could not have remained unless the figures in the report had been altered. This is a grave charge, but we can substantiate it.

Signed, Many Soldiers of the 11th. One from Ypsilanti,

## COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24, 1865.

Mayor in the Chair, *et al.*

Quorum Present,

PETITIONS.

From M. Eckrich, for Tavern License.—

To committee on License.

From C. H. Wallace and others, for a plank walk on east side of Washington st., from Buffalo to Woodward street. Com. on Streets and sidewalks.

From P. Davis, asking further time for building sidewalk on Washington street.—Referred to same.

From John Lickiss and others, for the opening of Park street at its intersection with the railroad. Same reference.

REPORTS.

From board of auditors, approved L. Hen drick's bill for services and Insp. Election \$3,50. Ordered paid.

From com. of ways and means, to whom was referred the petition of J. N. Howland and others, in reference to indebtedness incurred by the enlistment of recruits in the 8th military sub-district, and asking relief from same, the following:

The com. to whom was referred the re port of the com. on enlistments, upon the petition of J. N. Howland, G. J. Cross, and J. G. Brown, have had the subject under consideration and would most respectfully report—

That said petitioners recruited 24 men to fill the quota on the call of 18th July 1864, at an aggregate of ..... \$9,783

The petitioners received by sub scriptions ..... \$5,407

and from city Treas. .... 4,600 \$1,000

and leaving in their hands to pay expenses etc. .... \$222,00

further your com. ask to be discharged.

J. W. BABBITT, Chm.

Accepted, on file, and committee discharged.

From com. on streets, to whom was referred the matter in relation to opening the alley in rear of J. W. Van Cleve's and Prof. Ripley's lots, the following resolution:

Resolved, By the common council of the city of Ypsilanti, that the Marshal and he is hereby directed to open to its proper width said alley, according to the recorded plat of the same. On table for two weeks.

By ald. Martin,

Resolved, That a com. of three be appointed to confer with the Vestry of St. Luke's Church, to make arrangements for the ringing of the bell of said Church at stated hours.

Adopted, and Aldermen Martin, Woodruff and Babbitt, were appointed.

By the same,

Resolved, That the city attorney be instructed to report an ordinance to council

in regard to cattle running at large in the city. Adopted.

Ald. Yost presented the resignation of Ald. Jackson, of the 4th Ward, in consequence of removal from the city. Accepted and approved.

Ald. Dimick presented the resignation of T. J. Wilder as constable of the 1st Judicial District.

And the same having been accepted and approved, Ald. Dimick submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the office of Constable of the 1st Judicial District, having become vacant by the resignation of T. J. Wilder, that George Sherwood be appointed Constable to fill said vacancy. On table.

CLAMIS.

From C. McCormick, (5th Ward) street work, \$26.50. Ordered paid.

From J. Carpenter, J. T. Vaughan, M. H. Leighton, I. Smith, C. McCormick, G. R. Pattison.

Adjourned to Monday Aug. 7 at 7 P.M.

J. McCREADY, Clerk.

**AD** The tory papers of the army are quoting the atrocities of English soldiers under the reign of James, and the tyrants, as an apology for their own. As the world has long since sentenced those masters to eternal infamy, our desots only confess judgement against themselves by pleading these examples in justification of their deeds.

**AD** Wool continues to arrive in somewhat increasing quantities. 60 cents is the highest price we have heard of being obtained.

It is probable that the wet weather will stiffen the price of wheat and flour.

**AD** Mr. Dyer Gear, of Superior, an old man aged 80 years, was found dead last Sunday, in a lot where a two year old bull was kept, with marks of violence plainly showing that he had been killed by the vicious animal.

**AD** The Arctic fountain continues to play and Edwards & Cooper, are rapidly beautifying city and county with their blinds, cornices, &c.

**AD** The Best and Safest Stimulant.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh material; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them.

**AD** FOR SALE—A hog in good killing order, weighing about 200lb. Inquire at this office.

**AD** GEN. POPE AND THE RED JACKET BITTERS.

They are a combination of RARE HERBS Prepared in the choicest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

They strengthen and invigorate the system. They give a good and healthy appetite. They are the best stimulant in existence.

They are a preventive of fever and ague. They cure nervous headache. They are perfectly pure and palatable.

They are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers in the country.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.

21 RIVER ST. CHICAGO SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For details of my stings, see small card and Circulars.

Insurance may be effected in this old and substantial company in very favorable terms.

Apply to LYMAN D. NORRIS, Agent.

Dwellings and large property insured for a term of years at very low rates.

Ypsilanti, July 1, 1865.

## DIED.

In this city on the 21st, JOHN T. VAUGHAN in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. Vaughan was a native of Albion, Vermont, but at an early age removed with his father, Harmon B. Vaughn to Canada, where he remained until 1838. As a citizen he was honored, and filled several provincial offices with credit.

The rebellion of 1838 found him a commissioned officer in the Canadian militia, & as such liable to bear arms against the principles with which he sympathized. He accordingly laid aside his sword, and came back to the states taking up his residence in this city. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and has for years faithfully served as Janitor for that congregation.

He leaves a large circle of relations, and acquaintances to lament his loss.

## PARSONS' Special Notices.

### Fine Art Gallery.

POST OFFICE BLOCK, YPSILANTI MICH.

The latest and best styles of AMEROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OPALOTYPES, ENLARGED INDIA INK SOLAR PICTURES, PORTRAIT PAINTING, AND CARD WRITING. WEDDING AND CALLING CARDS equal in execution to the finest engraving written at short notice.

Please to give us your Patronage.

With RAPHAEL's genious once the canvas glowed ANGELO's hand fitted the seraphic fire—Time since refused the gift on them bestow'd. And left no mortal equal to admire.

But when the Morn its golden portals flung, A Sunbeam flew between the bars of time, And sought the earth for human beauty burning Toolve that myriad forms at PARSONS'.

LYMAN D. NORRIS. THOMAS NINDE.

NORRIS & NINDE, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office in the North end of the Norris Block

YPSILANTI, MICH.

### A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY BAND. While their labor is cheap their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancient," "lupines," and "Swiss levies," in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar injures it by harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit it is all held together as firmly, as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st ACCURATE. 2d SIMPLE. 3d STRONG. 4th ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign make believe, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

Our SOLDIER'S WATCH [named Wm. Ellery] is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

Our NEAREST HIGHEST QUALITY of WATCH named P. S. Bartle [is] similar in size and general appearance, but has more Jewels, and a more elaborate finish,

Our LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact, that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

Our THREE QUARTER PLATE WATCH is lighter and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to overcome the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry and are made by our best workmen in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company 182 Broadway N.Y. 5-4 w

### Cash Capital, \$1000000

MAY 1864.

JUNE, 1864.

# U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,  
\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury  
the undersigned, the General Subscription  
Agent for the sale of United States Securities  
offers to the public the Third Series of Preas  
ury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per  
cent interest per annum, known as the

## 730 LOAN

These notes are issued under date of July 15<sup>th</sup>  
1865, and are payable three years from date  
in currency, or are convertible at the option  
of the holder into

### U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent

### GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

THE INTEREST AT 7:30 PER CENT.

AMOUNTS TO

One cent per day on a \$500 note  
Two cents " " 100 "  
Ten " " 500 "  
20 " " 1000 "  
\$1 " " 5000 "

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Twenties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7:30 in currency. Subscribers will not get the interest in currency up to July 15<sup>th</sup>, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Twenties will commence on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent in currency.

This is the Only Loan in Market  
unwished by the Government.  
prior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months. When the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans, I now seem to predict no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions a part. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive or defer.

JAY COOKE,  
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, First National Bank of Ann Arbor, First National Bank of Detroit, Second National Bank of Detroit, First National Bank Fenton, First National Bank Bay City, And all other National Banks in the State.

E. & F. P. BOGARDUS,  
AGENTS FOR THE  
**7:30 LOAN**

MANHOLD

How Lost -- How Restored

JUST PUBLISHED, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY ON THE NATURAL CURE OF SPERMATOZEEA, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, INVOLUNTARY SEMINAL LOSSES, IMPOTENCE, MENSTRUATION AND PHYSICAL INCAPACITY. IMPEDIMENTA TO MARRIAGE, ETC.; ALSO, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, AND FEVER, INDUCED BY SELF-INDULGENCE OR SEXUAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 25 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife--pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any add. ess, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,  
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office 456

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC--We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a grateful preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole Nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. STRICKLAND,  
520 Superior, Cincinnati, O.

## JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

REady Made

CLOTHING.

COTTONS, CASINGS,

SEWING,

GEAR,

ETC.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

has removed his office over the Post Office

## GOOD NEWS!

High prices have taken a tumble  
Just re'd brown Cottons at 18, 20 @ 25cts.  
" Bleached " 15, 18 @ 25 "

A nice assortment of HATS!!

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

**Sugar, Tea, Coffee**  
cheap as the cheapest.

We can show the Nicest assortment of SHOES  
ever offered in this city.

DELAINES, GINGHAM'S PRINTS

Nice variety.

Ladies Cotton Hose, 15 to 50c.  
do Gloves, 15 to 2.00  
Children's Copper tipped Shoes, 50 to 1.50

These goods were bought during the panic in New York, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.

**J. G. KLOCK,**  
Ypsilanti.

April 18, 1865.

**C. O. DEMERIT, & CO.**  
JEWELERS,

303 Broadway, New York  
(CORNER OF DUANE STREET.)

**100,000 WATCHES.**  
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,  
&c. &c. &c.

**WORTH \$500,000.**

TO BE SOLD AT

**\$1 EACH!**

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

Splendid List of Articles,

All to be sold for ONE DOLLAR Each!

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches each \$100

100 Gold Watches, 60

200 Ladies Watches, 35

500 Silver Watches, \$15.00 to 25

600 Gold Neck & Vest Chains 12.00 to 15

1000 Chatelain & Guard Chains 5.00 to 15

3000 Vest and Neck Chains, 4.00 to 12

4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches 4.00 to 8

4000 Coral, Java, Garnet Brooches 3.00 to 8

7000 Gold, Jet, Opal Ear Drops 3.00 to 8

5000 Gent's Breast & Scarf Pins 3.00 to 8

6000 Oval Band Bracelets, 3.00 to 8

2000 Chased Bracelets, 5.00 to 10

3500 Cal. Diamond Pins & Ring 2.00 to 8

2000 Gold Watch Keys, 2.50 to 6

5000 Sol. Slave Buttons & Studs 250 to 8

3000 Gold Thimbles, 4.00 to 6

2500 Miniature Lockets, 2.00 to 7

3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic 4.00 to 9

2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses & 2.00 to 6

3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides 2.00 to 5

5000 Chased Gold Rings 200 to 10

4000 Stone Set Rings 2.00 to 5

6500 Sets of Silver, Jet, Jet, Gold 5.00 to 15

8000 Gold Pens Sil' Case & Pencil 4.00 to 8

4000 Gold Pens Elbow Holder 6.00 to 10

6000 Gold Pens, Mounted Holde 2.00 to 6

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR Each.

Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed--

These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice.

On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage and doing the same, 25 cents each.

Five certificates will be set for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty for \$10; and One Hundred for \$15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every certificate represents an article.

As we none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in the List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded.

Our trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS--We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cent for every certificate, and retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cts for each.

Address

**GEO. DEMERIT & CO.**

303 Broadway, New York. [46-36]

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber or anyone the 27th ult from the Hibbard farm north of Ypsilanti, 12 or 14 sheep, consisting chiefly of yearling lambs, with some ewes, and one fine wool buck: It is not known actually that they are marked; but some of them may have a black mark near the off shoulder, and others a red mark on the rump.

Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be paid for his trouble.

A. DOW.

Ypsilanti, May 3, 1865.

49-6

WANTED

A PERSON of considerable experience, in the various departments of editorial life, desirous of obtaining a position as Congressional reporter, or Foreign Correspondent--the latter preferred--on a first class journal of established reputation. Communications on the subject may be addressed to "Sentinel," Ypsilanti, Mich. November 16, 1864.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A LARGE and convenient dwelling house and two lots for sale, situated near the Union School, eastside of Adams street.

Inquire of JOSLIN & BLODGETT.

Superior, May 22, 1865.

51-89

JOHN CARPENTER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

has removed his office over the Post Office

520 Superior, Cincinnati, O.

[46-35]

JOHN CARPENTER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

has removed his office over the Post Office

520 Superior, Cincinnati, O.

[46-36]

JOHN CARPENTER.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

has removed his office over the Post Office

520 Superior, Cincinnati, O.

[46-37]

JOHN CARPENTER.

# NEW MANUFACTORY IN YPSILANTI.

THE UNDERSIGNED,  
**EDWARDS & COOPER,**  
HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Edwards in the most respectful manner tenders his thanks to the citizens of Ypsilanti and surrounding country for their liberal patronage of his

## SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY

for the past ten years.  
Mr. Cooper, also tenders thanks to the same community for the patronage he has received

AS A

## MASTER BILT. DEP.

story block on the corner of Congress and Washington streets, known as the Lutzelere Block, where we may be found with Steam Engine and Machinery all in running order, prepared to fill, on short notice, and in the most satisfactory manner, any order that may be entrusted to our care.

In connection with our manufacturing establishment, we

Propose to Erect and Finish all Kinds of Buildings, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. On account of the

Scarcity of men we propose to employ Steam to facilitate Business and as far as we can, bring back the cost of building to the days of other years.

Just a few words to Contractors:—Call and see us, we can make it an object for you to buy your

## CORNICES, BRACKETS, BASES,

## CASINGS, MOULDINGS, & C., & C.

All ready to cut off and nail up, thus enabling you with the help of one or two journeymen to finish a large house in a very short time.

We will also keep on hand and for sale a complete stock of Lumber, Shingles, and Lath

## French and American Window Glass,

Oils and Paints, Paints for the exterior of houses, etc., etc., etc.,

where in this State.  
D. EDWARDS,  
A. COOPER.

Ypsilanti, July 1, 1865.

## ATWOOD'S PAT DRILLING MACHINE PILE DRIVER, AND

## HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL Tests having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises every requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price) and dispense with the use of the Derrick Rope, Buff Wheel, and other cumbersome and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

The DETERRENT is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic Process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

With this machine and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.

For further information, price, terms, &c &c Address,

SIMEON LELAND,  
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York,  
April 13, 1865. 46-3w

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
County of Washtenaw, }  
In the matter of the Estate of William P. Haviland, Nancy Jane Haviland Peache A. Haviland, Ira A. Haviland, John H. Leonard, and Mary E. Leonard, of the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, Minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1865, there will be sold at Public due, to the highest bidder, in front of the Office of the Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of John Carpenter in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, and Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November next at one o'clock p.m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

JOHN CARPENTER,  
WALTER B. HEWITT,  
Commissioners.  
Dated, May 15, 1865. 50-6w

## LORILLARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$500,000.00  
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864 201,033.77

Assets, \$701,033.77

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the profits divided annually to the assured in scrip, bearing interest, "Scrip Dividend," for 1863, Fifth per Cent.

EDWIN F. UHL, Agent  
Ypsilanti and vicinity.

51-8w

ESTRAY ?

CAVE into the enclosure of the Subscriber in Superior, on or about the first of May inst. a three year old black mare colt, with no artificial or natural marks.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law prescribes.

A. BAGLEY,  
Superior, May 22, 1865. 51-8w

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.
2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant speed and accuracy.
3. LOSSES always met with prompt and complete justice.

Net Assets July, 1864

\$3,401,938.50

4. THE PLANT AND ORGANIZATION of the Company after 45 years, severe trial, has secured the greatest public advantage in excess of the various systems Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared to fill, on short notice, and in the most satisfactory manner, any order that may be entrusted to our care.

5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLION OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF FIRE INSURANCE in the United States, averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The costs of trifling are the duty imposed; the result may be your escape from ruin while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty, or even imprisonment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Adequate security and superior commercial advantages afford.

Policies Issued without Delay.  
47-3m] L. D. NORRIS, Agent

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFALKT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Ella A. Atwood to Chester Yost, bearing date the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washenaw county, Michigan, on the ninth day of May, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, at eight o'clock A.M. in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on page 724, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of six hundred and sixty four dollars and seventy six cents being claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice besides the expense, costs and charges of this foreclosure.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in possession of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the signature of the parties covered by said mortgage, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ypsilanti, Washenaw county and state of Michigan, described as follows: viz: Commencing on the east and west quarter section line of section three, town three south, range seven east, ten chains and four links east of the quarter stake on the west side of said section, at the north east corner of land of F. M. Hendrick, and from which a black oak tree ten inches in diameter bears south fifty four and one half (54) degrees east, sixty one (61) links; and a black oak tree twenty four inches in diameter bears south, forty two degrees west, eighty three (83) links. Thence north, eighty seven and three fourths degree east along said quarter section line four chains and seventy five links to a stake at the north west corner of — Peeples land. Thence south one and three fourths degree east, twenty chains and five links to the center of an east and west road. Thence south eighty eight and one north degree west, along the centre of said road four chains and seventy five links to the south east corner of F. M. Hendrick's land: Thence north one and three fourths degree west, along the east line of said Hendrick's land twenty one chains and forty seven links to the place of beginning, containing nine and 1/3 acre s of land, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Washenaw county court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the circuit court and for said court on Thursday, the 21st day of September, A.D. 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon or as day.

CHESTER YOST, Mortgagee,  
EDWIN F. UHL, Attorney.

Dated, Ypsilanti, June 21, 1865. 2-13x

Agent for the Sale of the celebrated American Watches and Seth Thomas' Clocks.

Ypsilanti, Michigan.

(May 24, 1864, 9-1)

FINE WATCHES,

RICE JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE

AND

FANCY GOODS.

WIZARD OIL.

CHAMIAS OILS,

CHAMIAS OILS,